

LABOR CLARION

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Industrial Recovery Plans Endangered by "Big Business." Opposition to Collective Bargaining Persistently Pressed

RECENT developments in connection with the National Industrial Recovery Administration's efforts to put into effect codes of fair competition for the various industries of the nation, and especially the basic industries, at the earliest possible moment, lead to the conviction that "big business" has launched a program of opposition which must lead to the wreck of the President's rehabilitation plans if steps are not taken immediately to check it.

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The Belated Coal Code

Although no final agreement has been reached in the code for the bituminous coal industry, Washington dispatches indicate that the promulgation of a code is imminent, even if the President is compelled to take the arbitrary action sanctioned by the Recovery Act.

An International Labor News dispatch says that complete unionization of the industry, with wiping out of the conditions of servitude that have existed in non-union districts, is close at hand as a result of the reaching of an agreement on a soft coal code.

Basis of an agreement for a code was reached late on August 28, General Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery administrator, announced. The announcement was made, when it seemed that General Johnson would be forced to write a code himself, after public hearings.

General Johnson said in his announcement:

"Committees of the United Mine Workers and of the operators in the Appalachian bituminous field have reached the basis of an agreement covering the principal points at issue and which this administration is willing to recommend to the President.

"This clears the way to the preparation of an acceptable code. No announcement of the provisions can be made until there is an agreement on the actual wording of the agreement and the code."

* * *

Despite the fact that General Johnson's announcement was made more than a week ago, no code for the coal industry has been promulgated as yet, and the patience of the workers is rapidly reaching the exhaustion stage. The situation is growing tense, and Associated Press dispatches state that the issues between capital and labor are being drawn more clearly, with the president of the American Federation of Labor attacking the stand of the industrial captains and the issuance of an official warning by Donald Richberg of the N.R.A. against further controversies.

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The Rewards of Industry

Speaking before the convention of Affiliated Better Business Bureaus, Richberg said:

"We cannot hope to promote prosperity without taking labor into consideration. Unstable labor conditions make stable industrial machinery almost impossible. In some way, and in some fair manner, the rewards of industry must be equally

divided among the masses. The products of industry can have no stable market among an impoverished mass of industrial workers."

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement issued at Washington last Monday, said that Washington was filled with "agents and lobbyists of great manufacturing enterprises and their Wall Street financiers." Labor, he said, would not long refrain from going before the country with its demands for shorter hours in the codes to create more jobs, and he suggested the possibility of a fight to recall some of the codes already approved. Richberg also had said that threats of industrial conflict are not without foundation.

* * *

Ford Still Defiant

The attitude of Ford, who continues to ignore the N.R.A., also is matter for great concern in governmental and industrial circles. Although he remains silent as to his future plans, those close to him have given out the impression that he will rely on the assertion that he is treating his workmen more liberally than would be the case under strict adherence to the terms of the automobile code. Evidently the administration is reluctant to resort to the remedies provided by the act.

That the recalcitrant bituminous coal operators, as well as Ford, are receiving encouragement in their stand from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and other representatives of "big business" is quite evident. And other influential agencies are flocking to Washington to uphold the hands of those industries which are determined to combat the collective bargaining features of the Recovery Act.

The recent convention in Chicago of "open shop" employers, as recounted in last week's Labor Clarion by Joseph H. Wise of the International Labor News Service, has had the effect of giving encouragement to industry in the belief that labor can be denied the right to organize which is conferred in the Recovery Act, and the raid on Washington by the "open shop" element is the result.

* * *

Hearst's Equivocal Attitude

Now comes a new note of clumsily disguised opposition to the N.R.A. program in the utterances of the Hearst press. The San Francisco "Examiner" of last Tuesday, in a first page editorial captioned, "Taming the N.R.A.," refers sneeringly to "the well-intentioned N.R.A. drive,

accompanied by the impulsive and sometimes intimidating expressions of General Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, and some of his socialistic assistants." The assertion is made that an element of uncertainty has been added "to the calculations of the business man." "The intention of Congress should be carried out," continues the editorial, "and the N.R.A. experiment should be made co-operative, instead of coercive." Another assertion is that "its objectives are primarily humane, rather than narrowly economic."

Stating that there is no crisis which necessitates the immediate adoption of remaining codes, it is argued that these "fundamental industrial Magna Chartas should be worked out leisurely." And then, seemingly unable to ignore the pet obsession of Hearst, the sales tax is injected into the discussion.

"As a further token of the desire to make profit possible in business," the editorial continues, "the government should further hearten the business man by giving him the benefit of tax revision. A general manufacturers' sales tax should be substituted for the existing hampering hodgepodge of burdensome, back-breaking taxation."

* * *

Solicitude for Business Men

The Hearst newspaper apparently loses sight of the fact that the Recovery Act was adopted primarily in an heroic endeavor to put men to work, with profits as a secondary consideration. The re-employment of millions of men would take care of the profits by providing a market for commodities. Contrary to the Hearst assumption, the object was primarily economic, and the sooner that is realized the easier it will be to comprehend the plan.

Hearst's solicitude for the business man is unwarranted. Business has been the beneficiary of billions of dollars from the United States treasury given with a lavish hand for the purpose of starting the wheels of industry. The only thing that has been done for labor is comprised in the Recovery Act, which, while allowing the employers to organize without fear of anti-trust laws, confers upon labor the same privilege and also recognizes the right of collective bargaining. If labor is to be denied this right, and left to the mercies of the employer under an interpretation which leaves it optional with industry to deal collectively or otherwise with labor, then the workers have been deluded and the administration has been put in the false light of offering the workers recognition which it was unable to confer.

The influence of the Hearst press has been used extensively in an endeavor to encourage buying under the N.R.A. banner. It will negative the good work already done by belittling the main purpose of the Recovery Act, which is to put men to work under conditions which will make it possible for them to buy.

Had Congress intended to make the N.R.A. program optional or voluntary on the part of business the rather heavy penalties provided would not have been included in the act.

"ANTI" LAWS SUSPENDED

The recent special session of the Colorado Legislature suspended for two years Colorado's anti-picketing and boycott laws. The bill also repealed for the same two-year period the anti-blacklisting and anti-trust laws of the state.

Executive Council of American Federation Meets in Washington

The fall meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor convened in Washington with a schedule covering a large number of important questions.

The council is composed of the following members: William Green, Frank Morrison, Martin F. Ryan, Frank Duffy, T. A. Rickert, Matthew Woll, James Wilson, John Coefield, Arthur O. Wharton, Joseph N. Weber and G. M. Bugniet.

Originally called a month ago, the postponement of the meeting was made necessary by the tremendous amount of work imposed upon President Green, Secretary Morrison, and other members of the council by the fair competition codes which employers' organizations submitted to the National Recovery Administration and the forward sweep of unionization which the A. F. of L. is carrying on throughout the United States.

Work on Annual Report

The most important work of the council is the preparation of its annual report, which covers the entire gamut of the workers' struggles to improve their economic, social and political status during the year.

One of the special matters before the council is the arrangements for the dedication and unveiling of the memorial to the late Samuel Gompers. President Roosevelt will be invited to participate in the unveiling ceremonies, which will take place on Saturday, October 7.

It is the purpose of the executive council to accord to the workers everywhere the widest opportunity to organize and to do so voluntarily and of their own free will. The exercise of this right is guaranteed the workers under section 7 of the Industrial Recovery Act.

Unemployment Insurance

The council will also report on what appears to approach a conspiracy by state legislatures to refuse to enact unemployment insurance measures despite the indisputable fact that we still have over ten million jobless adults, a large proportion of whom are dependent upon private and public charity, often of a degrading sort, for the support of themselves and their dependents.

In the enactment of anti-injunction laws modeled after the Norris-LaGuardia federal law so few state legislatures have responded favorably that

the council will consider methods to speed up this necessary legislation.

Methods for mobilizing the forces of organized labor and progressive citizens generally to influence backward states to adopt the federal child labor amendment and perfect and extend state workmen's compensation laws will also be considered by the council and recommended to the convention.

New Method of Strike Suppression Devised by Spanish Government

Spain has invented a new name for an old method of breaking strikes. It has declared a "state of prevention" to smash a "red" strike in Seville.

This gives police the privilege of arresting persons and of entering their homes without a warrant. If this fails, a "state of alarm" will permit police to deport "undesirables," even foreigners, to other localities.

Prevailing Wage Law Violators May Be Guilty of Conspiracy

The Department of Justice has expressed the opinion that two or more persons who conspire to violate provisions of the Bacon-Davis wage act may be prosecuted for conspiracy. The Bacon-Davis act requires payment of the prevailing rate of wages on government projects.

In an opinion on the subject submitted to Corporation Counsel William W. Bridge of the District of Columbia, Assistant Solicitor General Angus D. McLean wrote:

"It now occurs to us, and we submit for your consideration, that while this statute makes no provision for criminal penalty of violations thereof, a conspiracy of two or more persons to violate this act would constitute a criminal conspiracy within the provisions of Section 5440 of the Revised Statutes, which makes it a criminal offense to 'conspire to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose.'"

Complaints have been frequent in Washington that contractors have been cheating their employees out of the prevailing rate of wage called for by the act.

ENCOURAGING FIGURES

A Chicago dispatch states that about 1,500,000 families have been removed from state and federal relief lists, due mainly to increased employment, a nation-wide survey of the relief situation indicates. This was one-third of the names on the relief lists in March.

The monthly report of the New York State Temporary Relief Administration shows a decrease of more than 30,000 in the number of families receiving public relief from local, state and federal funds in New York state in July, as compared with April.

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Attention Is Called To Fight of Bakers On Unfair Concern

Editor Labor Clarion:

Some time ago Bakers' Union No. 24 received a letter from a firm of lawyers representing the Foster bakeries and dairy lunches threatening legal action if the bakers did not discontinue distributing a certain circular headed "Is Twenty Cents an Hour a Fair Wage for an American Mechanic?"

We did not at that time distribute any more of those circulars, not because we were afraid of the legal action, but because we felt that it would be more loyal to await the result of the N.R.A. in raising wages and its effect on those firms that had made the N.R.A. necessary.

On September 6 we received another letter from the same firm of attorneys. The letter is self-explanatory, and out of courtesy to the attorneys we have omitted their names. I trust that they will appreciate this little courtesy and continue to favor us with more communications of a like nature. The letter follows:

"Secretary Bakers' Union No. 24,
"Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street,
"San Francisco, Calif.

"Dear Sir: This firm represents Foster Lunch System. We beg to call your attention to the fact that the following stores of the Foster Lunch System are now being picketed, to wit:

"751 Clement street, 5714 Geary street, 1566 Haight street, 2263 Chestnut street.

"We have made a check today on the first three mentioned stores but not on the last one mentioned, so that it may be that the pickets have been withdrawn from the Chestnut street store.

"This picketing is distinctly illegal, and we are requesting that you call off these pickets before we take legal action. I shall be pleased to hear from you or from your attorney, and will appreciate a prompt reply. The matter is such that will not stand much delay. Respectfully,"

(Signed by one of the attorneys.)

Foster's is still paying its bakers less than half the recognized scale for bakers in San Francisco and is on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. This action has the indorsement of the San Francisco Building Trades Council.

It is the duty of all members of organized labor to heed this notice, but we also urge you to appeal to your families and their friends to co-operate with us in this matter.

BAKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 24.
By E. A. Warren, Secretary.

Another Economic Catastrophe May Follow Period of High Prices

If prices rise faster than wages there will be another economic catastrophe, Professor William F. Ogburn, formerly director of the N.R.A. Consumers' Board, told the City Club in Chicago. Ogburn recently resigned from the Consumers' Board after some dissension.

"The tendency undoubtedly is for prices to rise faster than wages," he said. "It is easier to mark up the prices of things you sell than it is to mark up wages, hence it is the consumer's moral duty to watch prices closely and keep them down."

Professor Ogburn said there was "no doubt that the new deal is weakening the forces of competition which keep prices down."

Long Hours Under Modified Codes Threaten Recovery Plan Success

By B. C. CLARKE (I. L. N. S.)

Faced with the realization that re-employment is lagging behind the Labor Day goal set three months ago, General Hugh Johnson is looking for the defect in his own organization that may account for the disappointing lack of results and the comparatively small inroads that have been made into the ranks of idle men and women. Apparently he is finding it in the generous hours per working week being allowed industries in the substitutions for provisions of the President's Emergency Re-employment Agreement, otherwise known as the blanket code.

In a great number of cases the maximum hours per week allowed in these agreements are more than the average on which the industry has operated in the recent months of depression. The usual number of hours granted is forty, but in many cases forty-eight and even fifty-six hours are provided for.

Since specific codes have been approved for only about eighteen of the basic industries, such as textiles, steel, oil and lumber, most of the business of the country is operating under the temporary presidential agreement, familiarly known as the blue eagle, with substitutions in provisions to fit the needs or claims of different industries.

Agreement Purpose Defeated

The retail coal, motor trucking, restaurant, baking and ice occupations furnish striking examples of the discrepancies and loopholes that have crept into these substitutions and are serving to defeat the very purpose for which the President's agreement was designed.

The coal yard under the substitution allowed to coal dealers may operate for forty hours a week, but the motor trucker in his substitution is granted forty-eight hours, and the ice dealer fifty-six hours. The coal yard owner operating his own trucks has only to lease them, or turn them over to a subsidiary company, to run on a forty-eight-hour basis. Or, by going into the ice business too, provided he is not already an ice dealer, he can take advantage of the fifty-six-hour week allowed ice vendors.

Other lines of business furnish just as striking examples of the lack of uniformity and of the serious blunders that have been made in approving substitutions to the President's agreement.

Green Hits Forty-Hour Week

President Green of the American Federation of Labor has been outspoken in his declaration that a working week of forty hours is much too long under existing economic conditions to throw off the effects of depression or bring about the re-employment of the army of idle workers over the country.

The original Black bill, as passed by the Senate, called for a standard and uniform working week of thirty hours for all industries. This limitation in hours was believed to be the maximum through which recovery in employment could be accomplished.

Yet, more than 95 per cent of the substitutions

allowed to industries under the presidential agreement call for thirty-six hours or more, and about 90 per cent of them call for forty hours or more. Not a single one of them prescribes a thirty-hour week.

Hours Must Be Further Cut

In this condition is seen the explanation for the low returns in the Johnson re-employment drive—returns that are causing serious concern to General Johnson and grave disappointment to President Roosevelt. Manifestly hours of work must be further shortened if the re-employment drive is to accomplish its purpose.

Another disappointing aspect in the Administration's recovery program is the slowness with which the public works program, covered by Title II of the Recovery Act, is getting under way. Several weeks ago this phase of the program was turned over to Secretary of the Interior Ickes, and he was made solely responsible for it. The slowness with which contracts are being awarded, and the \$3,300,000,000 emergency fund made available for re-employing idle workers, is one of the grave points of breakdown in the whole program.

The defect seems to exist in Secretary Ickes' own office, and in his inability or unwillingness to delegate authority, and to surround himself with

competent and able assistants. He is insisting upon handling each detail himself—a monumental task beyond the capacity of any ordinary man, and serving to promote delay and to indefinitely hold up the use of the emergency fund from the purpose for which it was intended.

Political Influence Gains

While Secretary Ickes has sought to keep out political influences in the selection of his assistants and in the letting of contracts, yet in the last two weeks administrative political agencies have seized control of his personnel division, and his appointments made subject to political approval. Prospective applicants for jobs are being told plainly they must be "cleared politically" before their applications will be considered. This applies to engineers and highly trained experts as well as to clerks and stenographers.

Practical effects of this edict are that applicants must come with the recommendation of Postmaster General Farley, which usually is to be had only through the indorsements of Senators and members of Congress.

The breakdown of the public works feature of the recovery program has served to emphasize the grave defect of the excessive working hours per week that has crept into the Johnson part of it, and rapidly serving to restrict or possibly nullify the major objectives for which the Recovery Act was passed.

WHEN POLITENESS FAILED

Club Expert—Your trouble is that you don't address the ball properly. Novice—Well, I was polite to the darn thing as long as possible.—"By-stander."

Better Day Dawning For Railroad Worker

The Rock Island Railroad, in an official statement, announces that it will no longer support a "company union," and that all its employees are free to join the unions of their choice. About 6000 workers are affected.

In a letter to A. F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, President Roosevelt revealed that Federal Co-ordinator Joseph B. Eastman has called the attention of all railroads to laws recently enacted by Congress, outlawing "company unions" and the "yellow dog" contract.

In another letter to Mr. Whitney the President decides not to place the railroads of the United States under N.R.A. codes as requested by the standard railroad labor organizations.

However, he indorses a memorandum prepared by Co-ordinator Eastman, in which the latter indicates that some relief may be afforded unemployed railroad workers under the emergency railroad act.

He favors the shortening of hours in some instances and the fixing of minimum wage rates where that seems desirable.

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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1933

"There Ought to Be a Law"

Since the world war, propaganda has become almost a fine art. It used to be that when a body of citizens banded themselves together to bring about reforms in government or to inaugurate legislation they were given credit for lofty and patriotic purposes. In these days when one is asked to support such movements he becomes alert and inquisitive and desires to learn something of the individuals or agencies behind the project.

For, as in war days, the announced purpose of the propaganda is sometimes widely separated from the real purpose.

At the present time petitions are being circulated for a referendum on the central valley water and power project authorized by the recent Legislature. It is stated that one of the leaders in the movement is actuated by a desire to safeguard his own property interests, which is a perfectly legitimate and proper motive. There may be others similarly situated. But does anyone believe that the considerable expense connected with a statewide canvass for signatures to the petition is being borne by individual citizens? It is too much to believe that either their interests or their inclinations would warrant such expenditures. And so the average citizen will believe that the real movers in the campaign are the great power and public utility corporations which fear the extension of public ownership of the power and water resources of the state and the probable reduction of rates by reason of the expected competition.

But the doubt as to the agencies behind the movement should be resolved. If there be no provision in the law on referendum elections compelling those putting up the money to make themselves known there should be.

A Questionable Proposal

Los Angeles has adopted an ordinance which is fraught with danger of the rankest tyranny to unfortunates who at best have to contend with a severe handicap in the struggle for existence. The ordinance is aimed at gangster activities, and provides that persons who have been convicted of felonies within ten years must register with the sheriff within forty-eight hours after their arrival in the county.

While there is some question as to the constitutionality of the ordinance, State Attorney General Webb is reported to have given an unofficial opinion sustaining its legality.

The subject evidently has been discussed by local authorities with a view of enacting a similar ordinance in San Francisco. Some of the supervisors are said to look with favor upon the move, provided it is found to be constitutionally sound. Jefferson E. Peyser, chairman of the judiciary

committee of the Board of Supervisors, quoted in the "Chronicle," takes a humane and sensible view of the proposal.

"Granting," he says, "that such an ordinance is constitutional, there is a question as to the effect of such a measure upon a citizen who has atoned for his crime against society and is going straight. It might be an admirable way to keep track of two- and three-time losers, but how about the one-time loser—the man who has paid and has returned to a law-abiding life? And how about his family and children? Are they also to be marked through such registration? Such questions require satisfactory answers before we rush to put such a measure on the statute books."

Those Astute Correspondents

It was to be expected that with the prominence given to the American Federation of Labor in the inauguration of President Roosevelt's rehabilitation plans, and the tremendous growth of membership in the Federation unions consequent on the recognition of collective bargaining, public attention would be more or less focused on the men in charge of union activities.

As related last week, the correspondents at the capital, who sometimes find it difficult to fill their columns with sensations, discovered an "intrigue" in Federation circles to oust William Green as president and elect John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers in his stead. But the "intrigue" seems to have died a-borning, and copy for another column of pure conjecture is provided.

It now appears, according to these wiseacre correspondents, that neither Lewis nor George Berry of the Pressmen's Union, who somehow had become a figure in the presidential "race," would consent to oppose Green, and everything is now set to re-elect the latter.

But newspaper readers must be furnished with something approximating the sensational. So we are now advised that "the young liberals" within the Federation have been "secretly laying their plans for some time" to enlarge the executive council, in order "to capture its control." And, says one oracle, "the inside word in A. F. of L. circles is that they are pretty sure to force expansion."

Of course, the fact that this movement to enlarge the executive council in order to give wider representation in that body has been in progress for some years, and that the question was discussed in the last convention of the Federation, does not savor of secrecy. But you can't have an "intrigue" without secrecy. And the fact that the secrets of the Federation were unearthed by the correspondent should give him a certain prestige!

"Speed-Up" and "Stretch-Out" Systems

"The body of the worker is a human machine which must be preserved in good condition for many years to insure the worker a living from the sale of the use of the labor power which it generates. 'A fair day's work for a fair day's pay' accomplishes this preservation, and organized labor will not permit either editorial taskmasters for the employees or the employers themselves to use the N.R.A. as a speed-up scheme to wear the workers out in the shortest possible time and then throw them into the army of the so-called 'inefficient' with the almshouse as their home."

The above sensible comment of an American Federation of Labor writer is evoked by editorial utterances of the New York "Times" and other newspapers which complain that many trade unionists have set up standards "which mitigate against the sections of the industry in which they find their livelihood" and prate about "limiting production" and "making work," which is defined as requiring that things be done needlessly in conformity with rules made by the workers themselves.

The Hearst newspapers have taken the lead in

this kind of clap-trap, with the intimation that employers could pay more wages if the workers increased production. The same kind of argument applied to industry and trade generally would mean that the housewife would willingly pay more for a loaf of bread if the loaf were made larger; or more for a ton of coal if the ton were increased to 3000 pounds.

The textile mills are not the only places where the "stretch-out" system is in vogue. So-called "efficiency experts" have set up standards based on theories of production put forth by impractical statisticians that are calculated to extract the last ounce of human endeavor from workers who are so unfortunate as to have to earn their bread in "modern" industries dominated by these pseudo-experts.

What industry lacks at present is not so much increased efficiency that will put more workers in the bread line, but increased opportunity for work at increased wages and decreased hours.

Bar Association's Shame

Lawyers everywhere, from Chief Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court down to the humblest tyro lately graduated from law school, are bowed in shame or angered beyond expression by the tirade in support of child labor launched in his opening address to the American Bar Association convention by its president, Clarence E. Martin, says a writer in the "Weekly News" of the American Federation of Labor. At the federal child labor amendment, according to press reports, he shrieked:

"It is a communistic effort to nationalize children, making them primarily responsible to the government instead of to their parents. It strikes at the home. It appears to be a definite, positive plan to destroy the republic and substitute a social democracy."

The child labor amendment, which is supported wholeheartedly by hundreds of great publications, by practically all women's organizations and by welfare organizations everywhere, by the entire organized labor movement, by President Roosevelt and a long list of his predecessors, simply confers upon Congress the right to regulate, limit and prohibit the employment of persons under 18 years of age for the purpose of preventing un-American employers from turning the tender bodies and minds of our future citizens into interest coupons and dividend checks.

And this really noble policy, according to the President of the American Bar Association, is "a communistic effort to nationalize children," "strikes at the home," and aims to "destroy the republic."

All thinking people will ask whether a mind can make so foul a declaration as this and be sane.

The National Federation of Post Office Clerks, in convention in Chicago, was told by First Assistant Postmaster General Joseph C. O'Mahoney that the Post Office Department will discontinue its general furlough policy on September 30.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE

Working people can not surrender the right to strike. The strike, in the last analysis, is the only power which they can effectively use in protecting themselves against the perpetuation of wrong and in defense of the exercise of social and economic rights. Working people have suffered because they have been forced to go through strikes and lock-outs after they have exhausted all peaceful avenues for the settlement of controversies. Under no circumstances can the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated membership surrender the right to strike for the purpose of securing higher wages, improved conditions of work, and the right to organize and bargain collectively. The right to strike is an inalienable right of free people to protect themselves against exploitation and suppression.—"American Federationist."

FROM LABOR VIEWPOINT

The "Washington State Labor News," heretofore a privately owned newspaper, has passed into the hands of the Seattle Central Labor Council. It will continue to maintain the policies of the American Federation of Labor and "the interests of the common people" of the "Queen City of the Sound."

If the United States and Japan ever go to war it will be due largely to the efforts of propagandists who encourage the belief on the part of the Japanese that our immigration laws are an insult to their dignity. Japan does not hesitate to exclude immigrants considered inimical to its welfare, and it should not be difficult to convince her that the United States is the one to determine the character and number of immigrants admitted to this country.

The phenomenal improvement in the position of the class 1 railroads as seen in an analysis of July earnings is probably one of the most encouraging signs of business revival. Transportation specialists in New York are reported to believe that the gain of nearly 470 per cent in net railway income reflects not only substantial business gains, but also important advances in operating methods.

Enforcement of the N.R.A. codes "by force of public opinion," as suggested by some newspapers, rather than by resort to the courts, is destined to fail. What is everybody's business is nobody's business. Unless there are teeth in the act, as so often announced by General Johnson, and the penalties are applied, it is likely that the N.R.A. program will prove another such dismal failure as the unlamented prohibition legislation.

George Creel, regional director of the N.R.A., announces that practically 99 per cent of business and industry in California has signed the N.R.A. agreement, nearly all citizens have signed consumers' pledges, and payrolls in Northern California alone have been increased \$5,000,000 weekly. The great task now before Creel and his lieutenants is enforcement of the provisions of the act, and he has asked the support of the Bar Association in this direction.

Maine, Maryland, Colorado and Minnesota have been added to the list of states voting repeal of the eighteenth amendment—a clean sweep so far for the "wets" in those states which have acted in the matter. This leads the head of the Anti-Saloon League in Illinois to concede that prohibition will be a thing of the past before the year is out. But "hope springs eternal in the human breast," and he adds that plans for the restoration of prohibition already have been laid, and he predicts its return "before four years." Persistency in a just cause is an admirable trait. But it is likely that the American people will have little patience with further agitation along this line.

In an atmosphere of meticulous courtesy, Joseph Marr Gwinn, superintendent of San Francisco schools, submitted to the Board of Education an offer "to retire from the school department at the end of this school year, June 30, 1934, although my contract extends to June 30, 1935." The offer was accepted by the board, which authorized President Philip Lee Bush to delegate three members to confer with the presidents of the University of California and Stanford University on the selection of a new superintendent. It is to be hoped that this action will bring harmony in school circles, which have been disturbed for years with wrangling which could not be otherwise than harmful to the cause of education.

The oft-repeated assertion that the placing of

Japanese immigration on the quota basis would result in but 185 subjects of the Mikado being admitted to the United States annually is again adverted to by Samuel J. Hume, executive secretary of the California Council on Oriental Relations, in a letter to the Labor Clarion. He points to the improbability of the quota being raised because it would entail a similar percentage of increase of immigration from other nations. Why, then the anxiety to apply the quota? The answer naturally is that if Japan were on the quota basis she would receive the benefit of whatever liberalizing of immigration laws might be inaugurated hereafter. The fact must be kept in mind that the exclusion of Oriental immigration is based on the unassimilability of the Asiatics.

An item quoted from "Tax Facts," a Los Angeles publication, in the issue of the Labor Clarion of September 1, stated that "The number of families receiving support in San Francisco increased 15.3 per cent in July." The publicity department of the Citizens' Emergency Relief Committee of San Francisco declares this is an erroneous statement, and that the number of families receiving support in San Francisco has shown a steady decrease since March last. "The decrease during July, as compared with June, was approximately 7 per cent," says the committee.

News from Washington confirms the belief that the administration is not anxious to test certain phases of the National Industrial Recovery Act in the courts. An engineer in a Cincinnati laundry, believing that he had not received what was due him in wages under the act, brought suit against his employer, alleging that he had entered into a contract with the President of the United States to pay an engineer not less than 40 cents an hour for not more than eight hours' work. The attorney for the complainant proclaimed his intention of "finding out whether the N.R.A. means anything or not." Washington officials said they doubted whether a charge of violating the presidential agreement could be entertained in the courts. They suggested that appeals are intended to be made through the N.R.A. organization.

THAT "OPENING WEDGE"

Editor Labor Clarion:

In view of recent editorial comment appearing in your paper in regard to a reconsideration of the 1924 immigration act and the extension of the quota to countries of the Far East, I am taking the liberty of inclosing you herewith a reply to certain points put forward by Mr. V. S. McClatchy of the California Joint Immigration Committee in his recent open letters.

I am particularly interested in the argument which has been put forward that the grant of quota to Japan and China, which would mean only 185 Japanese and 105 Chinese per annum, would be merely an "opening wedge." This seems to me to be a mistaken conclusion. One should ask, an opening wedge to what? In order to raise the Japanese quota even slightly it would be necessary to raise European quotas most radically. For example, in order to raise the Japanese quota by 18, it would be necessary to raise the quotas of Great Britain, Ireland, Germany and Poland by 11,600. It is hard for me to see how anyone can contend that there is any likelihood of this being done.

It is much more probable that European quotas may be drastically reduced, which, if done, would somewhat reduce these proposed quotas for China and Japan.

Through the operation of the United States consular visa these quotas would be filled for the most part by members of families broken up through the action of the 1924 law, who would be coming here to rejoin their immediate families resident in this country. Of course all laborers are debarred.

SAMUEL J. HUME.

'OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE'

In their statements against trade union collective bargaining the executives of anti-union corporations, of which the United States Steel Corporation is typical, have stressed the terrible menace which they visioned in "outside" organizations like national trade unions "interfering" with the wages, hours and other work conditions which the executives of the corporations see fit to impose upon their employees.

These questions, they said, should be settled by the strong and united authority of the corporation on the one hand and the weak and disunited employees on the other. There must be no "outside" interference.

Hypocrisy in the extreme, organized labor replied. Now we have an illustration of that hypocrisy.

In Washington, D. C., the employees of the Critical Manufacturing Company, operating under the blanket N.R.A. code for the steel window sash industry, struck for a 20 per cent increase in piecework wages. Under the code the forty-eight-hour week was reduced to thirty-six hours, with a 10 per cent increase in the hourly wage, which resulted in lower weekly wages.

The strikers said they could not live on the reduced pay and walked out with their demand for an increase. They knew that the minimum wage was fixed by the code, but they believed that maximum wages were fixed by the management. Not so. According to the press report of the controversy, Charles C. Anthony, manager of the Critical concern, told the employees he did not have the authority to grant their demand. Why? Because wages for the employees of every member of the trade association of the steel window sash industry, a national organization of employers, are fixed by the officials of the association, and the association at the time of the controversy was holding a meeting in Cleveland.

Here is "outside interference" with a vengeance. The manager of a steel window sash company in Washington can not increase the wages of his employees without the consent of the national trade association for the industry!

The natural corollary to this condition is a national organization of the employees of the industry in a national trade union to bargain collectively with the national trade association of the employers. This is what the American Federation of Labor demands. This is what the American Federation of Labor is endeavoring to secure. This is what the National Industrial Recovery Act approves when it declares that employees shall have the right to organize in bona fide unions without interference from employers and use their unions for collective bargaining. And this is what anti-union employers compactly organized in national trade associations themselves, sponsored by the anti-union Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the anti-union National Association of Manufacturers, are making strenuous efforts to prevent.

They shall not succeed. "Labor Omnia Vincit"—Labor Conquers All—is the motto of the A. F. of L. In this fight for the right to organize, the motto shall become a living reality throughout the republic despite the determination of anti-union employers to turn the workers into voiceless and soulless industrial serfs responding like robots to the will of those who own and control American industry.—A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

THIRTY THOUSAND ON STRIKE

A strike call was issued Tuesday last in the underwear industry of New York City and union leaders estimate that 25,000 workers had answered the call, virtually paralyzing the industry. Earlier, in response to an agreement, members of the Cleaners and Dyers' Union quit work.

Indictment Inspired By Political Enemies

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Alderman Oscar F. Nelson, vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor for many years, charges that his recent indictment by the Cook County grand jury was inspired by his political enemies, working in conjunction with Gordon L. Hostetter, executive secretary of the notorious union-busting Employers' Association of Chicago.

Nelson, together with Professor B. M. Squires of the University of Chicago and a number of officers of local labor organizations, was indicted on charges of conspiring to racketeer. State's Attorney Courtney, who caused the indictment to be drawn, aspires to become governor or United States senator. He is a Democrat. Alderman Nelson is a formidable potential candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor of Chicago in 1935.

Nelson Charges Plot

Offered the opportunity to tell his story through International Labor News Service, Nelson said:

"I recognize your kindness in giving me a say-so through your labor press service. I want you to know I am grateful to you for your co-operation. Some time soon I want to sit down with you and talk with you regarding Mr. Gordon Hostetter and some of his manipulations. He and some of my political enemies are the fellows responsible for this attempt to dirty me up." Continuing, Nelson said:

"With Mrs. Nelson and our son, I was in Europe on the way to Sweden when my law partner cabled me that I had been indicted. I immediately booked passage for our return to Chicago.

"My indictment is a dastardly attempt to ruin a reputation of twenty-five years of public service. I have been a local and national president of the Federation of Post Office Clerks. I was chief state factory inspector of Illinois for four years. I was United States commissioner of conciliation for a period of six years, preventing and settling strikes, serving under Presidents Woodrow Wilson and Warren Harding. I have been a member of the city council for more than ten years. During all these years of public service my life and actions have been an open book. No one has ever before attempted to attack my integrity.

Human and Economic Questions

"The law firm of which I am the senior member represents a number of labor unions, among them the Laundry Drivers' Union. The Laundry Drivers' Union and the Chicago Laundry Owners' Association have had a working agreement for more than twenty-eight years. As the attorney for the union I have rendered legal opinions in connection with their labor contracts. I have no

apologies to make for any opinion I have rendered, and I have violated no law in connection with any of my legal services.

"My prominence in the field of politics and labor has aroused certain jealousies. The special prosecutor, Mr. Raber, is being used in an attempt to destroy me politically. I have hastened my return to Chicago by the fastest transportation available to demand an immediate trial for the purpose of vindicating my integrity. Before I get through I expect to show the public who are the real conspirators and racketeers."

FLOCKING TO UNION BANNER

A tremendous rising tide of organization sentiment, which has already added more than 1,000,000 new members and 350 directly affiliated local unions to the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, was reported to the Executive Council of the federation as it met in Washington for the last meeting previous to the annual convention in October.

Moving Picture Operators Sue For Violation of Union Contract

Damage suits for \$10,000 against three Trenton, N. J., theaters have been filed by Local Union No. 359, Moving Picture Machine Operators, and members of the union, for violation of contract.

The complaints in each case cite that a written contract was signed by the theater corporation on October 24 of last year. Under its terms the defendant agreed to employ only moving picture machine operators supplied by the union.

The union contends that its members were deprived of employment and the organization compelled to lay out considerable sums of money to support and maintain them while they were idle.

SCHOOLS FACE CRISIS

Present industrial recovery will probably be of little immediate benefit to the schools, and curtailment of educational facilities will reach its most serious proportions in the school year beginning in September, in the opinion of Dr. George F. Zook, United States commissioner of education, according to a Washington dispatch.

School appropriations, he said, have been sharply cut from the low levels established in 1932, and the situation in many schools is far more serious than is generally realized.

The commissioner declared that in many communities assessments on which school incomes depend were based on real estate values of the years before the depression. For the coming year, he pointed out, assessments have been made on greatly reduced values, resulting in severe slashes in the funds available for school use.

Though funds will be shorter than ever, schools will need larger funds for the 1933-34 school year than at any time in the last four years, Dr. Zook said. He added that reports to his office show school equipment is in serious need of replacement and that virtually no repairs to buildings, fixtures or other equipment has been made in recent years.

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Extends Federal Aid To School Teachers

Relief for some of the 80,000 unemployed teachers and education for a portion of the million children of school age who have been thrown upon the streets through the closing of schools, especially in rural sections, was promised by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, after a visit to the White House, says a Washington dispatch.

Hopkins said he had wired governors and state relief administrators authorizing the use of federal relief funds to pay wages to teachers who may be assigned by school officials to rural schools which have been closed or where the terms have been shortened because of lack of regular public funds.

The expenditures from the federal fund will be confined to the minimum needs of the teachers, and no relief money will be allowed for fuel, textbooks or other school expenses.

Hopkins Explains Plan

"I consider this kind of work relief one of the most constructive applications of the principle of exchanging service to the community for public aid," Hopkins said. "The need for relief to teachers is clearly apparent. Thirty-three states have reported through their education officials that approximately 80,000 teachers are unemployed. Some fifteen states have definitely reported shortened school terms, and in some districts this has meant curtailing them to the vanishing point.

"While it is most emphatically not the intention of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to subsidize the school system in any community or to relieve school officials of their responsibility, I believe that the expenditure of work-relief funds in the interests of destitute teachers will result indirectly in great community good.

Closed Schools Injure Children

"In many rural communities the complete closing of schools virtually means the disintegration of community life for children. No one will ever be able to make up the loss to the children who are deprived of education, for the plastic state of childhood mind comes but once.

"Where schools are closed or terms are reduced to a month or two a year, despite increased enrollment, we have a great paradox. It is the expectation of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration that this paradox can be righted, in some part, by permitting the teachers to give their services on the basis of their relief needs."

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' SALARIES

Speaking before the convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers, at Atlantic City, N. J., Representative James M. Mead of Buffalo, N. Y., chairman of the House post office committee, said that strong efforts will be made to cut Post Office Department expenses other than salaries. He said the plan was meeting with support of the Roosevelt administration. He promised strong congressional support to the fight to regain salary levels which had been reduced under the economy act.

Minister (calling)—And what does your mother do for you when you've been a good girl? Margery—She lets me stay home from church.—Boston "Transcript."

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Forbes Is Excited Over "Experiments"

The giant intellect of B. C. Forbes, advisor-extraordinary to big business, clearly outruns the combined intelligence of President Roosevelt and his far-heralded "brain trust," says an unnamed writer in the American Federation of Labor "Weekly News."

This is revealed by an editorial in the August 15 issue of "Forbes" Magazine. For while President Roosevelt frankly admits that much he is attempting is experimental, Mr. Forbes steps boldly into the spotlight to proclaim and appeal:

"Some, doubtless many, of the measures already taken will inevitably prove to have been mistakes. Let us limit fresh mistakes by limiting fresh, gratuitous, revolutionary, un-American experiments."

Beware of Revolution!

Thoroughly aroused by his fear of a possible flood of "un-American" institutions emanating from the White House in the President's patriotic determination to put the workless to work and increase the buying power and living standards of the millions who perform most of the useful labor in the production of wealth, Forbes screams:

"Of what avail Revolution if it begets only Receiverships? Dictators must not kill dividends: That would decree defeat."

The peculiar capitalization and punctuation are Mr. Forbes'.

Staggering badly from his vision of dictatorships, revolutions and furloughed dividends as the alleged result of President Roosevelt's plan for providing jobs for millions by shorter hours and raising living standards by increasing wages and thus boosting mass purchasing power, Mr. Forbes gasps:

"Now what? What next?"

"Life-Saving Profit Elixir"

With trembling words he answers his own double-barreled tautological question by begging a breathing spell for business and demands that President Roosevelt stop fiddling with higher wages and shorter hours for the masses and immediately proceed to inject some life-saving profit elixir into the sagging underpinning of a dejected and badly flabbergasted industry, brought to its lamentable state by the mismanagement of the very industrial overlords who, Forbes claims, are wobbling terribly under what he implies is the Americanization of the "dictatorial decrees of Stalin, Mussolini and Hitler."

Go to it, Mr. Forbes! You are fighting one of the greatest efforts ever inaugurated in the United States for the benefit of the masses and the preservation of our social structure. That is your responsibility. But as you attack the President, please remember that we have around 12,000,000 unemployed with millions of them and their dependents suffering the pangs of near-starvation.

Under this condition increasing employment by shortening hours and raising mass purchasing power by boosting wages are the major immediate purposes of the National Recovery Act, with dividend checks relegated to the background.

GOMPERS MEMORIAL

Ground for the Samuel Gompers Memorial has been broken. The memorial, which is a block from American Federation of Labor headquarters in Washington, will be dedicated during the A. F. of L. convention in that city in October.

UNION CREW WINS IN WALKAWAY

The merchant marine lifeboat race, which has become a popular feature in San Francisco's annual Harbor Day celebration, enhanced its former popularity by providing a new world record in this year's contest, held on August 17.

There were seven entries, with the finish in this order: (1) the Oceanic liner Monterey, (2) the Standard Oil tanker F. H. Hillman, (3) the American-Hawaiian freighter Ohioan, (4) the McCormick freighter Silverado, (5) the Matson Line's Manoa, (6) the Dollar Line's President Polk, and (7) the United Fruit steamer Antigua.

It has been said that "class will tell." And in this race class did tell when the 100 per cent union crew of the Monterey easily won the race by ten boat lengths and finished the mile pull in 9 minutes and 16 seconds. The best previous record was 9 minutes and 24½ seconds.

The "Journal" is proud of the men who so easily demonstrated that union seamen are the best oarsmen.

That the crew of the Monterey is quite able to show similar speed in a real emergency was clearly shown by an incident on her last homeward voyage, as revealed by San Francisco marine reporters. A youthful member of the crew accidentally fell overboard. The Monterey was stopped, a boat was launched, the missing man picked up and the ship was again under way in just twenty-two minutes. This simple performance in the line of duty was not nearly as spectacular as the well advertised race in San Francisco Bay, but it proved once more that in the promotion of safety of life at sea it is good judgment and commendable policy to carry skilled and experienced union seamen.—"Seamen's Journal."

Great Benefit Performance for Family of Heroic Policeman

Less than a month ago San Francisco thrilled to the devoted courage of Policeman Michael McDonald, who unfalteringly gave his life at the call of duty. He was killed ruthlessly as he started to the aid of a kidnaped man, who appealed to him for help. McDonald was shot down in cold blood by the kidnaper, who later was slain.

The kidnaper's bullets not only deprived San Francisco of a courageous police officer, but took from his family a loving husband and proud father, one who labored incessantly for the education and well-being of his six children. He left them a splendid heritage of valorous memory. But beyond this heritage of memory there is little else.

As an expression of admiration of a public service bravely performed by Police Officer McDonald, a great wave of sympathy for the bereaved family has swept San Francisco and has resulted in organizing a midnight benefit concert and performance to insure the McDonald family from want. Forty acts, ten nationally known bands and band leaders have volunteered their services in providing five hours of entertainment at the Dreamland Auditorium for this night.

The McDonald benefit performance promises to be the largest event of the year. Tickets priced at \$1 are now on sale. Get ready for a great day on Monday, September 18, at the Dreamland Auditorium.

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Is Against Changing Immigration Statutes

Native Sons of the Golden West, with a membership of 50,000 throughout the state, are unalterably opposed to any change in the immigration laws which would permit entry of Asiatics and other races not eligible to American citizenship, says a Universal Service dispatch from Los Angeles.

Such was the declaration of Herman C. Lichtenberger, past grand president of the organization and one of the leaders in its continuous fight against any alteration in the present statutes.

Learning that there is an agitation in certain quarters to throw down the bars, Lichtenberger reaffirmed the position which the order has taken practically since its inception many years ago. He said:

Can Not Compete With Oriental

"Our members are unqualifiedly opposed to permitting Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos and other races who can not qualify for citizenship to enter the United States.

"This is not because they belong to such races, but solely for economic reasons. It is not a question of fighting the Japanese, for instance, merely because they are Japanese, but because Californians can not compete with yellow men. This is a well known fact against which I have yet to hear any sound, logical argument.

"We may, and many doubtless do, admire many traits of these races, but that does not alter the situation from an economic standpoint.

"We want the present laws kept as they are and strictly enforced for that reason. We do not know why there should be any change from a condition which has prevailed for many years.

Represents Coast Opinion

"The Asiatic and Caucasian races can not mix. Their habits of thought and standards of living do not harmonize and any attempt to bring this about, speaking in a general way and not of individuals, is foredoomed to failure.

"I believe that the stand of our order represents that of the great majority of thinking men of the United States, and particularly those who live upon its Pacific Coast."

Similar sentiments were recently expressed by Congressman John F. Dockweiler, and resolutions declaring its members are against any modification in the existing laws were passed by the California American Legion, which met at Pasadena two weeks ago.

A REAL PERIOD

"Give an example of period furniture." "Well, I should say an electric chair, because it ends a sentence."—Mexico City "Two Republics."

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The monthly session of Typographical Union No. 21 will be held next Sunday (September 17) in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, corner of Capp. The meeting will convene at 1 p. m. The business that has engaged the attention of the membership the last few months and revived its interest, thereby causing a noticeable and inspiring increase in attendance, will be continued, and is still of sufficient importance to warrant a hall filled with members. Remember, the business of the union as a whole is the business of each and every individual member, who should always attend the meetings and participate in its transaction.

The following, from a recent issue of the San Diego "Labor Leader," will be of interest to printers in general and newspaper composing-room employees in particular:

"In compliance with an agreement between San Diego Typographical Union and the publishers of the 'Union-Tribune' and the 'Sun,' September 1 will see the return of the last forced wage-cut of 10 per cent. The agreement, which took effect June 1, was that should the advertising lineage of the combined three papers equal for a three months' period the lineage of the same three months last year, the wage scale of last year is to be restored. The months of June, July and August went over. Members of the union are pleased with the spirit of the Scripps-Howard papers, which is displayed in the following letter:

"San Diego Typographical Union: On June 1, 1933, we promised your union a return of your 1932 wage scale if business in 1933 over a three-month period showed any improvement over the 1932 volume of the same months. I am personally happy to report that your 1932 pay scale will be re-established beginning September 1. I sincerely hope that your 1931 pay scale will be in effect before January 1, 1934. Kindest regards, sincerely, Vern Caughell, business manager, 'The Sun'."

"It might be worth knowing that it was representatives of the Scripps-Howard papers who first agreed to the 'come-back' clause."

According to the Bakersfield "Union Labor Journal," the "printing tradesmen of the San Joaquin Valley are organizing the San Joaquin Printing Trades Conference, which will include all workers in the printing trades crafts. The new organization will seek to cover all phases of printing work. It will seek to work in co-operation with employers' organizations in the valley. Bakersfield Typographical Union No. 439 has elected two delegates to the conference, R. N. Booth and J. D. Lepine."

Leo Newman, Los Angeles "Examiner" make-up, and wife spent two days of last week in San Francisco, when they visited the latter's father. They came to San Francisco from Harbin Springs, where they spent their 1933 summer vacation.

Information comes from Indianapolis and Washington that twenty codes involving the allied printing industries, including the graphic arts, have been set for hearing before Deputy Administrator Lindsay Rogers, beginning next Monday. September 22 is the tentative date set for hearing the newspaper code. "Editor & Publisher" of September 9 is authority for the statement that the twenty codes of the allied printing industries have been divided into three major groups—publishing, manufacturing and service, as follows:

Publishing—Book manufacturing, text-book publishing, city directory publishing, periodical publishing, play publishing, advertising-newspaper. Manufacturing—Loose leaf, label, lithographic, photo-lithographic, music printing, ticket and coupon, greeting card, security engraving and printing. Service—Photo-engraving, electrotyping and stereotyping, typesetting and advertising typography. It is possible codes filed by the United Typothetae of America and the National Editorial Association will be given a hearing at the same time. L. A. Ireland, secretary of the San Francisco Employing Printers' Association, and William F. McKannay, a member of the association's board of directors, will be on the ground in behalf of the local employing printers. Mr. Ireland left San Francisco for Washington last Sunday, expecting to arrive there last Tuesday. He will be joined by Mr. McKannay next Sunday, in time for the opening session of the board Monday.

C. O. Wright, who is well known in the commercial branch, sailed last Friday as a printer on the Antigua of the United Fruit Line. The trip extends to the Canal Zone and requires about nineteen days.

Latest figures from thirty-nine unions on the referendum vote taken last week on changes in the pension law show 3248 in favor and 10,079 against No. 1, while the vote on No. 2 was 9000 in favor and 6275 against. The same unions on August 9 voted 3335 in favor and 9764 against No. 1, and 8807 in favor with 6955 against No. 2. Particular unions from which the above figures are compiled are not known.

First Vice-President Thomas S. Black left San Francisco last Wednesday on his annual vacation, which he intends to spend in Chicago and environs. He hopes to include Indianapolis in his itinerary, where he might meet officials of the International if the latter are not in Washington engaged in ironing out various printing codes pending before the N.R.A. board. Vice-President Black estimated he would be absent from San Francisco about a month. "Tawm" wouldn't think life worth living if he couldn't make at least a biennial visit to the "Windy City," former scene of many of his most notable achievements while in the service of No. 16.

Chauncey Booth and W. E. Shepherd, printer-sailors, dropped anchor in the home port last Monday after a seven weeks' cruise on the briny deep aboard the Mariposa, which does a scheduled stunt every so often between San Francisco and the Antipodes. Mr. Booth is contemplating joining the crew as ship's printer when the Mariposa sails away again next Tuesday, while Mr. Shepherd probably will remain ashore. Both declare that, with another trip or two, they will be able to "out-talk," in their own nautical language, such famous sailors as Paul Scharrenberg and "Andy" Furuseth.

The "Blue Eagle" displayed by the Key System has proved especially pleasing and surpassingly attractive to scores of its union printer commuters. The Key System emphasizes its sincerity in expressing its willingness to "do its part" in the nation's gigantic effort to "recover" not only by merely exhibiting the "Blue Eagle," but by having the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council occupying a conspicuous spot on the emblem. That's one fine way of announcing to the world that you really mean what you say, and that you actually are trying to do what is so greatly desired to be done in the way of providing jobs for the still vast army of unemployed men and women.

"Eddie" Sargison and his wife, of Seattle, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. George Rassmusen, of San Francisco. "Eddie" is well remembered by the remaining San Francisco printers of his day. He was employed in the composing room of the San Francisco "Bulletin" before he left this city and returned to Seattle more than thirty years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Sargison probably will attend the reunion of the Alaska-Yukon Pioneers' Association in Los Angeles before returning to their home in the town of totem poles. "Eddie" found difficulty in fairly dividing his visiting hours between such old friends as A. H. ("Al") Phillips, George Mitchell, Jimmy Shanly and others without depriving his daughter of some of the time that rightfully belonged to her.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Hiram Hedges was called to The Dalles, Ore., by the sudden death of his father.

Oliver Weakley is vacationing in Vancouver, B. C. He sent the chapel a postcard showing samples of mineral waters prohibited in the U. S., bringing up fond memories of the good old "daze."

George Mitchell, one of our "comma chasers," is taking a vacation and having his eyes treated.

One of the boosters of sunny southern California was 'round with an item showing where 25,000 persons attended a ball game there. He had the paper carefully folded so that the last part of it, telling that the game had to be called off on account of fog, could not be read.

So far, there is no election in sight for October. But there is plenty of time yet.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

Bill Wiley was recently a hospital patient and wants to go back. Generally, that is the last thing one wants to do, but in Billy's case, it's the cuisine that appeals. He says the food was the finest he ever tasted and he craves good food.

"Sammy" Stanfield left hurriedly for Seattle, where his brother, R. V. Stanfield, who, by the way, served on the local executive committee about 1914, is seriously ill.

Ole Jim Kennard craved the district around Clear Lake for a vacation locale and is now up there. Jim said he was going to look for rattlesnakes. No, we don't know what for.

"Pete" Peterson ambled in the office Monday night after consuming two weeks on a trip to southern Oregon.

Again we report, with regret, the illness of another of the chapel members, W. A. Smith, being the unfortunate one. We wish him a speedy recovery from his illness.

The chapel is fortunate in having among its members one who is a very versatile writer on subjects of interest to readers of the Labor Clarion. We refer to Fred De Mille. His articles are timely and certainly should be read by all interested in the labor movement.

Better start saving the old shoes and whatnots, for we hear that Dominic DeMartini contemplates taking that step that leads to the altar. In fact, he has purchased the necessary engagement ring and will, no doubt, announce the date soon. Our congratulations, "De."

E. W. Beedle returned this week from a visit in northern Washington.

Two Model 25s were installed in the ad room, replacing an obsolete Model 4 and a Model 5.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

A letter from Bill Leslie, who reached Hot Springs, Ark., early last week, told of meeting heavy rains in three states, with slushy roads and numerous detours because of washed-out bridges. Coming home, Mr. Leslie said he would choose a more northerly route where there is more pavement.

September 9, day of days for Bert Coleman, is one occasion when a sub is certain to get one day's work while Bert celebrates with his compatriots. All week Jim Donnelly industriously polished, especially if Bert was looking, an imitation past president's badge to remind Bert to get his badges out and shine them up.

"I got more pennies," observed Jerry Wright, counting a fistful, "than most people a few weeks ago knew were in existence."

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Railroads Urged to Give More Men Work

Taking cognizance of railroad labor's charge that the railroads are not co-operating with President Roosevelt in the campaign to provide increased employment and restore prosperity, Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, urged that the carriers spend every available dollar in putting men back to work.

In a telegram to the presidents of all large railroads, Eastman pointed out that men could be given work on "long overdue repairs." He said reports had indicated that the railroads had put about 40,000 men back to work in the last two months and had extended the hours of part-time workers in many instances.

Must Pull Together

"This is good," his telegram said, "but is it all that can be done?"

"A country-wide drive is on to increase employment, build up purchasing power, increase production and sustain it by consumption.

"If all pull together this drive will succeed, but it may fail if some hang back. The railroads will gain directly and immediately if it succeeds and they have much deferred maintenance work which sorely needs to be done. Money spent for such work will be well spent and consistent with economy."

Labor Criticizes Roads

Labor's charge that the railroads are not doing their part in the re-employment drive was voiced by the Railway Labor Executives' Association, meeting at Cleveland. The meeting estimated that 700,000 rail workers are now without jobs. A statement issued by the association, following the meeting, said:

"Member organizations reported that the railroads are continuing to throw employees out of work, thereby increasing unemployment at an alarming rate. The organizations view this action as contrary to the President's emergency re-employment program. It represents a complete disregard of the rights of railroad labor as defined in the emergency railroad transportation act."

JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED \$77.50

A Remarkably Well-Built Bed
for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

Eastern Outfitting Company
1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.

COMMUNITY CHEST NEEDS

Addressing national leaders convened last week at Washington on the invitation of Newton D. Baker to direct the 1933 Mobilization for Human Needs, Mortimer Fleishhacker, vice-president of the Community Chest of San Francisco, defined "The Citizen's Responsibility for Human Welfare" in a vigorous call to action. "Never before was the success of Community Chest campaigns more important than it is this year," said the speaker. "Every local campaign is of more than local significance. As we go forward under the leadership of the national government toward complete business recovery, so must we go forward together in the task of raising the funds with which to meet our responsibility for human needs."

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday, September 17. A large attendance is expected.

The 1933 M. T. D. U. convention was probably just "another" convention. Its proceedings have not been shouted from the housetops. Doubtless, like the M. T. D. U.'s previous conventions, the hand-picked committees rendered reports in which they "pointed with pride" to the annual reports of its officers. Though the annual reports were always barren of results for the working mailer, yet they always expressed a tender regard for him. Sending delegates to M. T. D. U. conventions has produced about as great benefits for the working mailer as he received from the \$100,000 defense fund.

Some have argued that the members of the M. T. D. U. should insist upon their officers holding a round-table conference between the executive council of the I. T. U. and representatives from the "outlaw" locals and come to some sort of an agreement that would bring the issue between the parties concerned to a close, restoring peace in Mailerdom. Any such conference would be a waste of time and a fruitless effort at arriving at a peaceful settlement unless the agreement entered into by the parties concerned had for its purpose the dissolution of the M. T. D. U. But instead of those members of the M. T. D. U. who desire peace looking to secure it through their officers, let them start an agitation for their locals to discontinue the paying of further dues to the M. T. D. U. Very easy thing to do. Just bring the matter up before their union meetings and keep fighting for it until the local votes to pay no more dues to the M. T. D. U. Just say to yourselves, with determination to win in the end, "Other Mailer locals have done so. If they can do so, why can't we ourselves do likewise?" The "round-table" conferences could meet and adjourn—or never meet—for the M. T. D. U. would dissolve itself—a distinct gain for all working mailers of the M. T. D. U.

British Labor Asks Boycott on Germans

Appealing for a boycott of German goods by British workers, the publicity department of the British Trades Council Congress general council says:

"'Handsome' Adolf Hitler has thrown off the mask. All pretense that national socialism means any kind of socialism at all, or that it is designed to do the slightest good to the masses of the workers, has been dropped.

"The deluded rank and file of the Nazis, having done the job of murdering working-class men and women, and suppressing working-class political organizations, are now told that the 'rough stuff' must stop.

"Hitler now stands out openly as the champion of the worst kind of reactionary capitalism.

"'Big industrialists' he says, 'must not be interfered with, even if they are not Nazis.' Workers, of course, continue to be the victims of imprisonment, beatings, tortures and assassinations. That is all part of the program.

"There are several ways in which the workers of this country can strike a blow against the cruel Fascist dictatorship of Hitler and his accomplices.

"One is outlined in a manifesto issued by the National Joint Council (representing the Trades Union Council, the Labor party and the Parliamentary Labor party) under the heading, 'Ban on German Goods and Services.' The manifesto says in part:

"'Despite world-wide protests, the Fascist dictatorship of Hitler in Germany continues its regime of terrorism and tyranny. It has completely destroyed the industrial and political organizations of the German workers, driven many of their leaders into exile, and flung others into prison. Murders and brutal maltreatment of innocent people have marked its course; all the institutions of free citizenship and all peace organizations have been suppressed; every political party opposed to it has been compelled to cease operations. Every vestige of political, social and personal freedom has disappeared, and the German people are now in the grip of a cruel and revengeful autocracy, backed by lawless gangs.

"'Against Hitler's rule ordinary methods of protest and appeal have failed. This insensate tyranny must be fought with other weapons. The National Joint Council therefore calls upon the organized millions of British workers to mark their detestation of the Hitler dictatorship by ceasing to buy any commodities of German origin or to use German services of any description.

"'In the past drastic action of the nature of a ban upon trade has been employed by governments from political motives. The motive behind our summons is to bring home to the German government and its supporters a human protest against their betrayal and denial of the principles of civilized behavior.

"'We can not believe the German people are aware of the manner in which their present government has alienated international sympathy and good will. Our call for a ban on German goods and services is not designed to injure the German nation, but to bring home to their government that the crimes it has committed, and is still committing, will not be condoned by the people of the world.

"'We urge the British workers to make the ban so effective that the German people will repudiate "Hitlerism" and return to the ways of freedom and democracy."

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label.

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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 0056.

Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, September 8, 1933

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Van-deleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Bakery Wagon Drivers, for John F. Shelley, vice Frederick E. Moore. Delegate seated.

Communications—From American Federation of Labor, inclosing for the Council's files interpretations 1 to 20, inclusive, on paragraph 7 of the President's Re-employment Agreement, dealing with adjustment of compensation and pay schedules in conformity with the reduction in hours worked. From United Garment Workers' locals of Rochester, N. Y., stating that Hale Bros., Inc., of San Francisco carry union made clothes made by Michaels Stern & Co. of Rochester. From Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District, acknowledging receipt of resolution relative to fabrication of steel. From Stage Employees, Local 16, inclosing donation to Labor Day celebration. Civil Service Commission, notice of postponement to October 21 of civil service examinations for general clerks and meter readers.

Referred to Secretary—Copies of codes submitted to N.R.A. in Washington, D. C., relative to wage conditions for retail clothing, haberdashery, hat and shoe salesmen, by Local 410 of this city.

From Ferryboatmen's Union, copies of resolutions adopted by said union dealing with proposed forty-hour week and compensation equal to such as paid for a forty-eight-hour week. Resolutions adopted. They are as follows:

"Whereas, A national emergency exists productive of widespread unemployment and disorganization of industry, which affects the public welfare and undermines the standards of living of the American people; and

"Whereas, The Congress and the President of the United States have, in their desire to bring this country out of the depression levels of the last four years, passed and put into force a National Recovery Act, whose specific purpose is to place

back to work the fifteen million unemployed workers in this country; and

"Whereas, These aims can only be brought about if all the groups of employers and employees in all lines of industry co-operate fully; and

"Whereas, The employers engaged in marine transportation on the Bay of San Francisco and tributary waters, with two exceptions, have failed so far to indicate a desire or willingness to co-operate with the N.R.A.; and

"Whereas, During the past three and one-half years in excess of five hundred men have been thrown out of work by the transportation companies in San Francisco Bay and tributary waters, and are now partially or wholly dependent upon public charity; therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, held in San Francisco the evening of August 31, 1933, that the Ferryboatmen's Union of California serve notice upon all the marine transportation employers in San Francisco Bay and tributary waters that the rules governing hours now in force and effect be amended, effective as of October 1, 1933, to provide for a forty-hour week in the form of five eight-hour days, and that compensation for said forty-hour week be the same as is now paid for a forty-eight hour week; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished the President of the United States, General Hugh S. Johnson, the national organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, Local No. 40 of San Francisco, the various central labor bodies with whom we are affiliated, the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, the City Council of Oakland, the Bay Cities Chamber of Commerce, and the daily newspapers of San Francisco and the Bay region."

Another resolution from the same organization, indorsing the stand of the President and the N.R.A. movement, was filed, the Council having heretofore adopted a similar resolution.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks are conducting an organizing campaign promising success. Street Carmen, Division 518, will hold a dance at California Hall on September 30. Shoe salesmen ask for demand for the button worn by union shoe salesmen. Culinary Workers state Samet's restaurant, on Ellis street, is fair to them, and thank Mr. Uri for efforts in their behalf. Butchers report jobbing men are seeking to minimize benefits of the code.

The newly appointed International Vice-President C. F. Grow of the International Union of Machinists was given the floor and delivered an inspiring address, pledging his loyalty and support to the trade union movement on the Pacific Coast. He pointed to the need of courage and co-operation in the many difficult problems confronting us in the immediate future and stressed the need of organization.

The trustees reported favorably on bills presented, which were ordered paid.

Unfinished Business—Election of representative to American Federation of Labor. On motion nominations were closed and Brother John A. O'Connell elected without opposition as delegate to the convention, to open at Washington, D. C., October 2, 1933.

Receipts, \$460; expenditures, \$588.95.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Fraternaly submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note. Patronize the union label, union card and union button on all occasions, and ride on the Municipal Railway cars whenever possible. They are all loyal to the N.R.A.

PROTEST HITLER TYRANNY

Strong protests against the tyranny of Hitlerism and against the unjust treatment of women in Germany are contained in a resolution adopted at the International Trade Union Women's Conference held at Brussels in connection with the sixth triennial congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

DESERT COMPANY UNIONS

The love of iron and steel workers for "company unions," "shop councils" and other "yellow dog" offspring, as proclaimed by the iron masters at the Washington N.R.A. hearings and elsewhere, is beautifully exemplified on the front page of the "Amalgamated Journal," official publication of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, published in Pittsburgh.

Here are spread the names of forty-seven new lodges of the Amalgamated recently organized by workers who so loved their employer-controlled unions that they renounced them as soon as they found they could be shielded from reprisals by their bosses under the sheltering wings of the blue eagle.

The employees of twenty-two steel, iron and tin-plate companies, including United States Steel Corporation, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, Republic, and others of the big fellows, located in 53 towns and every important steel and iron center in the United States, are represented in this list.

ANTI-SALES TAX MASS MEETING

An anti-sales tax mass meeting under the auspices of the Socialist party is to be held on Thursday, September 21, at 8 p. m., in Eagles' Hall, 273 Golden Gate avenue. The speakers will be J. Stitt Wilson, Professor Felix Flugel of the economics department of the University of California, and Sam White, editor of the "Kern County Labor Journal." "The sales tax," says the announcement issued by the local Socialists, "takes 25 cents out of every \$10 you spend, relieves the wealthy of their responsibility, preserves the big profits of the utilities, and puts the burden on those least able to bear it."

STATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Placements totaling 5833 for the month of August, 1933, are reported by William A. Granfield, chief of the state employment agencies. Of these, 3722 were men and 2111 women. Compared with August, 1932, this shows a decrease of 17.7 per cent. Comparison with July, 1933, shows an increase of 26 per cent.

Leader of Agricultural Strikers

Denies Affiliation With Radicals

Miss Caroline Decker, leader of the striking agricultural workers in the recent strikes in Fresno, Tulare, and Kings counties, denies that her organization, the Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, is affiliated with the I. W. W. or any similar radical group, or that it has any desire to conflict with the government or violate any law. "We realize," she says, "that the growers are not getting enough for their fruit, and that they are having their financial troubles as well as we workers; and we wish to aid them if possible in getting better fruit prices for the mutual benefit of themselves and the pickers." The State Department of Industrial Relations is making an earnest effort to bring about an agreement between the employers and the union.

W. D. Fennimore A. R. Fennimore
L. H. Rewig

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181 POST STREET }
2106 Shattuck Avenue Berkeley
We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dred-
naught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Monterey Mecca of State Labor Hosts For Convention Week

When President A. W. Hoch of the California State Federation of Labor calls the convention of that body to order in the Hotel San Carlos at Monterey next Monday morning it is probable that he will face one of the largest gatherings of delegates that has attended an annual convention of the state organization in recent years.

Credentials received by Paul Scharrenberg indicate that approximately three hundred delegates will be in attendance to participate in the proceedings, which number will be considerably augmented by the usual proportion of visitors.

It is likely that for this year's convention the usual entertainment features will be subordinated to the business of the meeting to even a greater extent than in recent years, which have been marked by economies made necessary by the business depression. The Monterey peninsula has comparatively few unions, and these have been hit severely by the economic situation. But amid the delightful natural beauties of Monterey Bay and the historic scenes of California's first capital the delegates are assured plenty of diversion from the arduous duties of convention week.

As to the business to come before the convention, there is little probability that the delegates will be afflicted with ennui. The N.R.A. program has brought many problems before the organized workers, and these will no doubt occupy much of the time of the convention. The officers' reports for the last year have not yet been released, and until they are, which will probably be on the day the convention is called to order, the principal business of the meeting, aside from routine, can only be guessed at.

Delegates from San Francisco and the Bay district will, as usual, outnumber those from other sections, and probably more unions will be represented than last year. These delegates are admonished to bear in mind the requirements of the Federation as to use of the union label. The law of the organization requires that delegates must have at least five union labels on their wearing apparel. To avoid misunderstandings and facilitate the work of the committee entrusted with enforcing this requirement, delegates should bear this in mind.

The headquarters of the convention will be the beautiful new Hotel San Carlos, and that hostelry, as well as other Monterey hotels, has made special rates for the occasion. Those delegates and visitors going by train can take advantage of the summer excursion rates which are still in effect.

Mistress—Goodness, Jane, where is the canary?
Jane—I dunno, mum. It was there when I started cleaning its cage with the vacuum cleaner.
—Ex.

RELIEF "ON STARVATION BASIS"

A decrease of 267,607 in the number of families receiving unemployment relief in July as compared with June was reported by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The figures covered thirty-nine states. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, said that the figures revealed the fact that a monthly relief allowance of less than \$10 is very inadequate and that in many places relief is being paid on a starvation basis.

New Economic Day Is Dawning, Matthew Woll Tells Convention

Matthew Woll, third vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, told the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, in session at Saratoga, that a new economic day is dawning as a result of the National Recovery Act.

Woll's statement was made in a letter to the convention from Baltimore, where he was attending the convention of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, of which he is first vice-president.

"The National Industrial Recovery Act," said Woll, "is the immediate instrumentality designed to return the day of continuous and profitable employment and to enlarge upon the co-operative spirit of industry and within industrial relations."

"It is perhaps of lesser concern how quickly and successfully this measure may accomplish the result for which it was created. It may fail of its immediate accomplishment, it may succeed only partially and again it may gain in results beyond expectation of its most enthusiastic advocates."

"Regardless of its ultimate outcome, the impression already made upon a social, political and industrial order can no longer be removed and the philosophy underlying as well as principles invoked will remain and be enlarged upon in their application."

Reading Mill Workers Vote Union Control

In the first election held under the N.R.A. to determine whether unions are to represent the workers in collective bargaining, the unions at Reading, Pa., swept the field with a 94 per cent victory in the hosiery mills.

Only a handful of small shops went non-union or company union.

If these elections indicate the temper of American workers, then union labor is going to sweep the field in a tremendous tidal wave, says an I. L. N. S. report.

The elections were held under supervision of Recovery Administration representatives by the National Labor Board.

The results put thirty-seven Reading mills, with 13,362 workers, or 94.8 per cent, under the union system, and eight mills, with 720 workers, or 5.2 per cent, under the non-union management. The "popular vote" was 73 per cent union and 27 per cent non-union.

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label.

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3036 Sixteenth Street

San Francisco

HERMAN'S HATS

Union Made
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Near 20th Street

Both are Main Entrances



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The telephone, too, is a customers' "doorway" of importance.

It should swing open readily. The store should have enough

main lines and enough extensions to receive business by telephone easily and without delay.

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
Business Office: 444 Bush St. Phone GARfield 9000

Lachman Bros.
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE
MISSION at 16th 10 BUILDINGS 30 FLOORS

One of America's Largest Home Furnishers
5 PIECE DINETTE SUITES

An entire carload of these Genuine Oak Suites with Arm Chair, Side Chairs and Extension Table with concealed equalizing slide. All these suites have stain proof finish, impervious to water, fruit acids, and even alcohol.

Fifteen distinctive styles included at \$34.75 to \$79.50.

Liberal Terms

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Official Minutes of Meeting Held September 6, 1933

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, September 6, 1933, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Thomas Rotell at 8:10 p. m., and on roll call Trustee Frank Joseph was noted absent, President A. W. Edwards arriving a little late. Minutes of previous meeting, held August 16, were approved as read.

Credentials: From Bill Posters and Billers' Union, for Loyal Gilmour, vice B. A. Brundage. Credentials accepted and the delegate was seated.

Communications: From Building Trades Council, minutes, noted and filed. Auto Mechanics' Union No. 1305, on their affiliation; referred to new business.

Secretary's Report: Stated he had visited stores and manufacturing firms on union label goods and secured many prizes for the gate and the League booth for the Labor Day celebration. Had made all arrangements for the booth and was assisted in the decorating by Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Desepte and in the sale of Labor Day buttons by Brothers Plato and Kilcoyne. There were many hundreds of bags of candy and cookies for the children.

Reports of Unions: Waiters' Union requests you when looking for the N.R.A. sign to also look for the union house card of the Culinary Workers. Motion Picture Operators' Union reported that the Embassy Theater has opened under union conditions and that the Orpheum Theater will open soon under the same conditions. Tailors' Union reported trade is quiet; expect their code to help some and are organizing in Stockton, Oakland and San Jose; still on strike against Williams & Berg; will hold their annual ball September 23 at California Hall. Hatters' Union stated that the demand for union-made hats is increasing among the mer-

chants, not only in San Francisco but in other towns and cities, as reported by the salesman for the only union hat factory in the city and believes this was brought about by the agitation of the League; the other union hat shops are the Beacon Hat Company, 468 Haight street, and Smith's Hat Shop, 1071 Valencia street. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 stated all their members are working just now; whist game will be held September 21 in the Labor Temple. Sign Painters' Union No. 131 reported all commercial men are working, but slow for the advertising men. Bill Posters and Billers' Union reported their code has been submitted, and work is fairly good. Mailers' Union is waiting for developments on their code. Bookbinders' Union stated work is quiet. Plasterers' Union has some yet unemployed, but all that are working are on union jobs. Cracker Bakers and Packers' Auxiliary reported work is slack just now; are working under the N.R.A. and have received a 12½ per cent raise. Millmen's Union stated they are sending a committee to Pittsburg, Calif., for organizing purposes; otherwise work is quiet. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union stated work is a little better. Pile Drivers' Union reported that more of their members are going to work. United Laborers' Union stated their members are going to work on both bridges. Molders' Union reported vital matters are to be discussed when their code is taken up for hearing at Washington, D. C.; report the Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves are locally union made. Bakers' Union reported that Foster bakeries are unfair to them; that they have had a hearing on the code submitted by the Peninsular Bakers' Association. Grocery Clerks' Union reported they are still getting applications from chain store employees.

Agitation Committee: Report of committee read. Recommendation of committee on matter referred to them was considered, and after a very lengthy discussion was approved. The matter of having

cards printed for union members to present to merchants when making a purchase was referred to committee.

Trustees: Reported favorably on all bills; same were ordered paid. Trustees will hold another meeting next Wednesday at 7 p. m. to audit books.

Good and Welfare: Under this head talks were made by many delegates. There seems to be an endeavor to substitute the N.R.A. label for the union label.

Receipts: \$149.31; bills paid, \$129.25.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:50 p. m. to meet again September 20.

"Help to organize by demanding the union label, shop card and working button."

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

WHIST AT COLUMBIA BOYS' CLUB

Friends and members of the Columbia Park Boys' Club are looking forward with interest to Tuesday, September 19, when the monthly social whist game will be held in the club rooms, 458 Guerrero street, at 8:15 p. m. by the Parents' Auxiliary. Mrs. Leydecker is chairlady of the committee, and is assisted by Mrs. S. J. Hayes, Mr. Ed Healy, Mrs. M. Altman, Mrs. E. Firestone and others.

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W. L. DOUGLAS
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MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

June 30th, 1933

Assets—

| | |
|--|------------------|
| United States and Other Bonds, on books at..... | \$ 68,208,157.80 |
| Cash | 16,694,254.17 |
| Loans on Real Estate..... | 72,874,661.45 |
| Loans on Bonds and Other Securities..... | 1,429,632.49 |
| Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,100,000.00) on books at..... | 1.00 |
| Other Real Estate, (value over \$520,000.00) on books at..... | 1.00 |
| Pension Fund, (value over \$800,000.00) on books at..... | 1.00 |
| Total..... | \$159,206,708.91 |

Liabilities—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Due Depositors..... | \$152,706,708.91 |
| Capital Stock..... | 1,000,000.00 |
| Reserve and Contingent Funds..... | 5,500,000.00 |
| Total..... | \$159,206,708.91 |

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1933 were as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Income | \$7,594,044.75 |
| Expenses and Taxes..... | 939,993.97 |
| Net Profits..... | \$6,654,050.78 |

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH Clement Street and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest on Deposits is Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it... that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



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